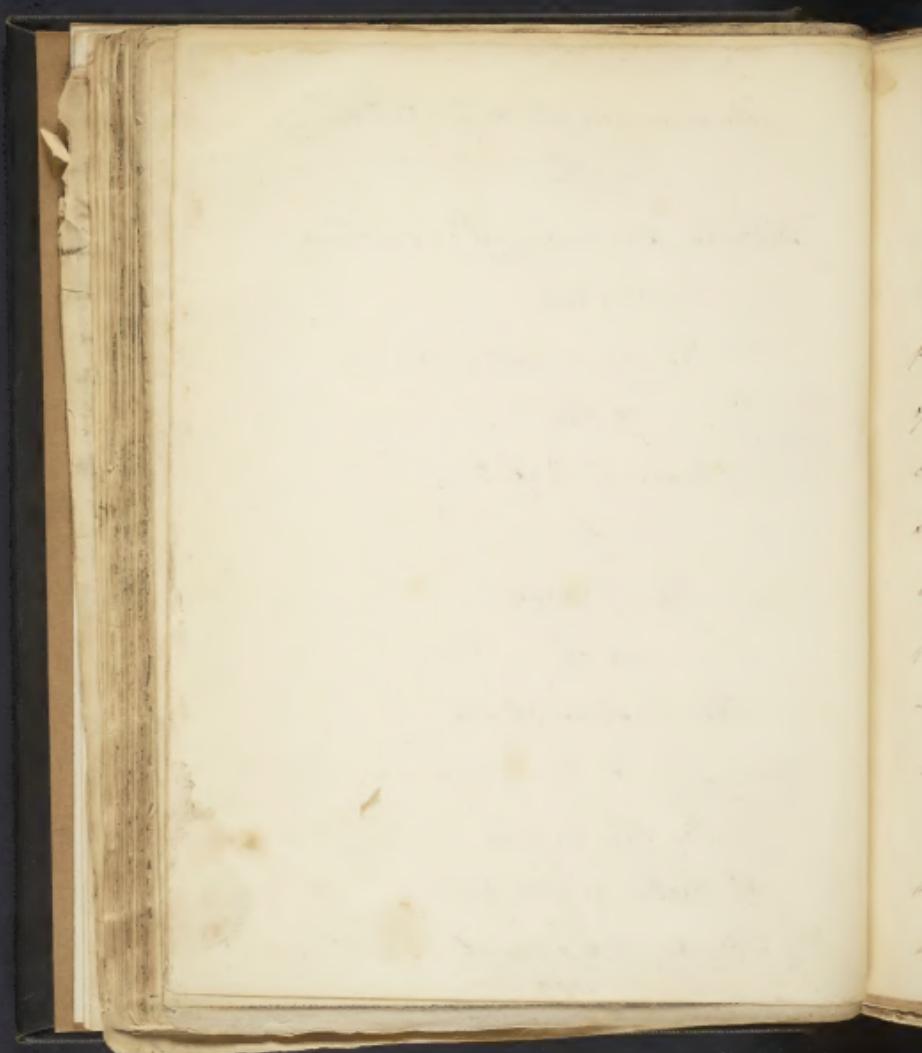


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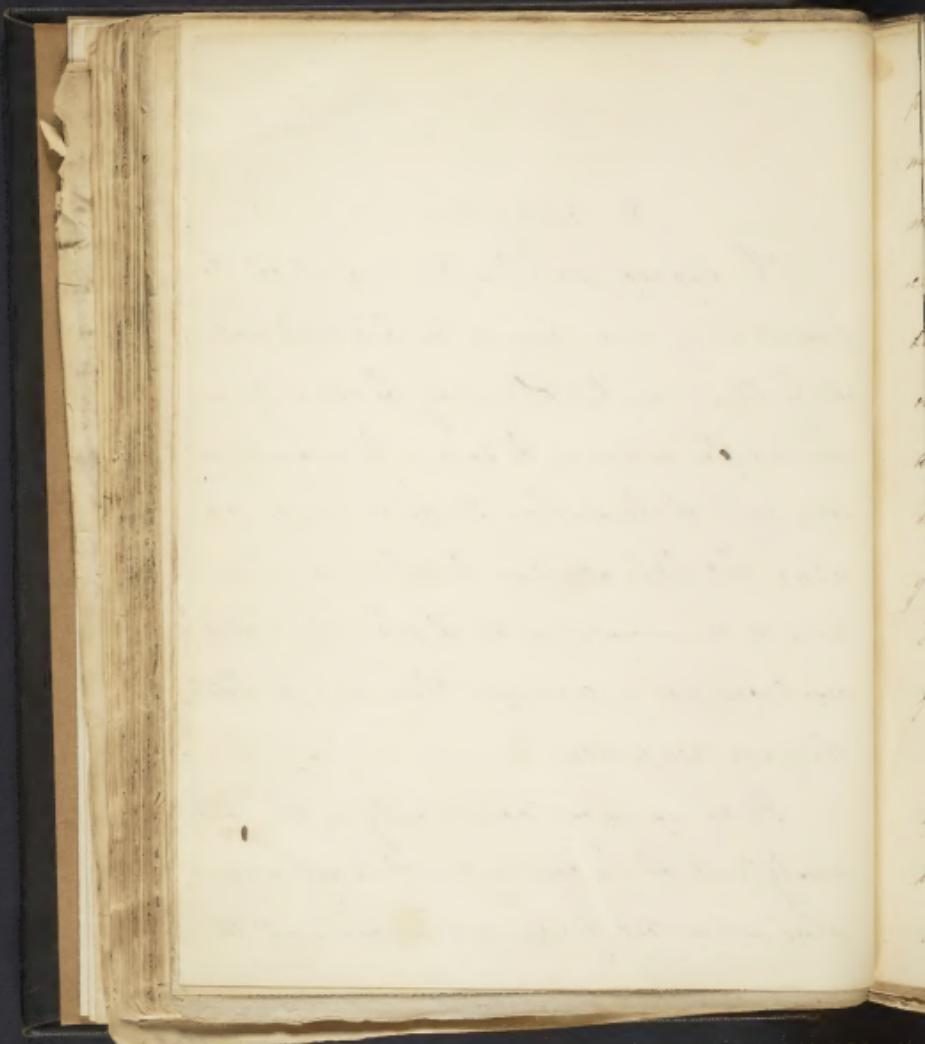
An Inaugural Dissertation,
in the
Vulcan Pneumonia of S. Carolina,
submitted
to the examination
of the
Medical Professors,
of
the Provost,
and of
the Trustees of the
University of Pennsylvania,
for the Degree
of Doctor of Medicine.
By Parry Shooking of S. Carolina.
1809.



In Egypt etc.

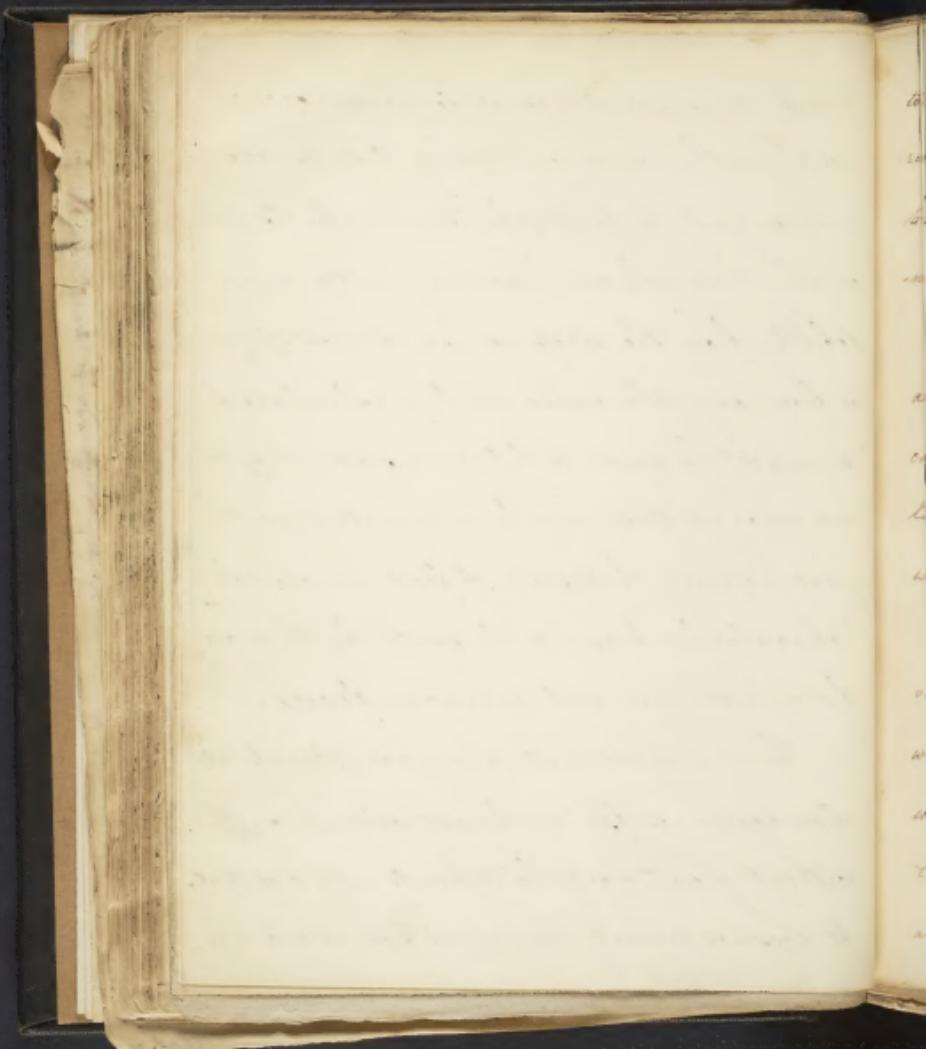
The disease, which is the subject of the present essay, has been taken but little notice of by Physicians, but this may be readily accounted for, as it may be said to be endemic in some parts of the Southern States of America; where but little attention has hitherto been paid to the investigation of the nature of disease, & was not noticed even there, perhaps, before the year 1804 or 1805.

It occurs most commonly in the low marshy parts of the country, & in those situations where intermittent fevers are most apt to



posed. It is sometimes epidemic and occurs mostly in the winter and spring. Adults are most subject to its attacks. But it affects principally those who are labouring under indirect debility, from the defective use of avertiflity, or from any other cause, which is calculated to induce the same debilitated state of the system, and amongst these may be enumerated, with great propriety, that state of fever, denominated Typhicular, but known to the south by the more familiar name of inward fevers.

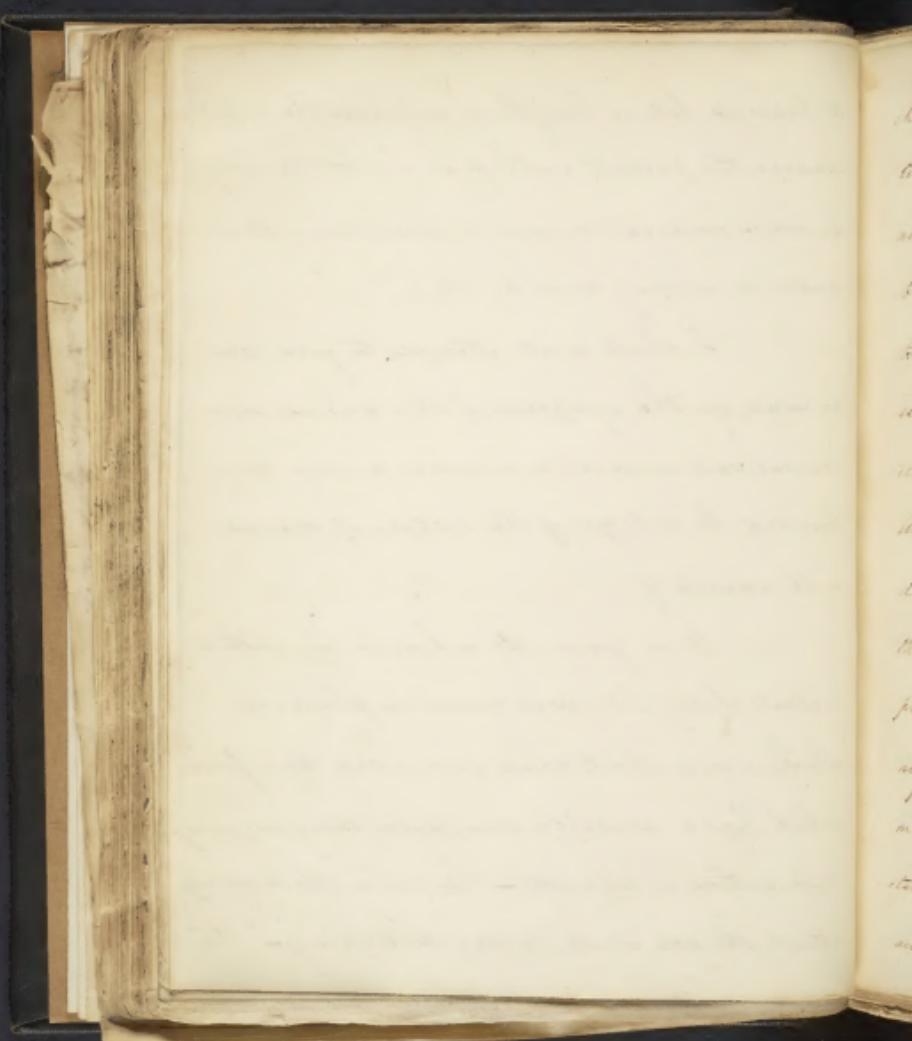
This is a most distressing complaint it often continues for weeks and even months, without great care be taken to put a stop to it. It does not prevent the patient from attending,



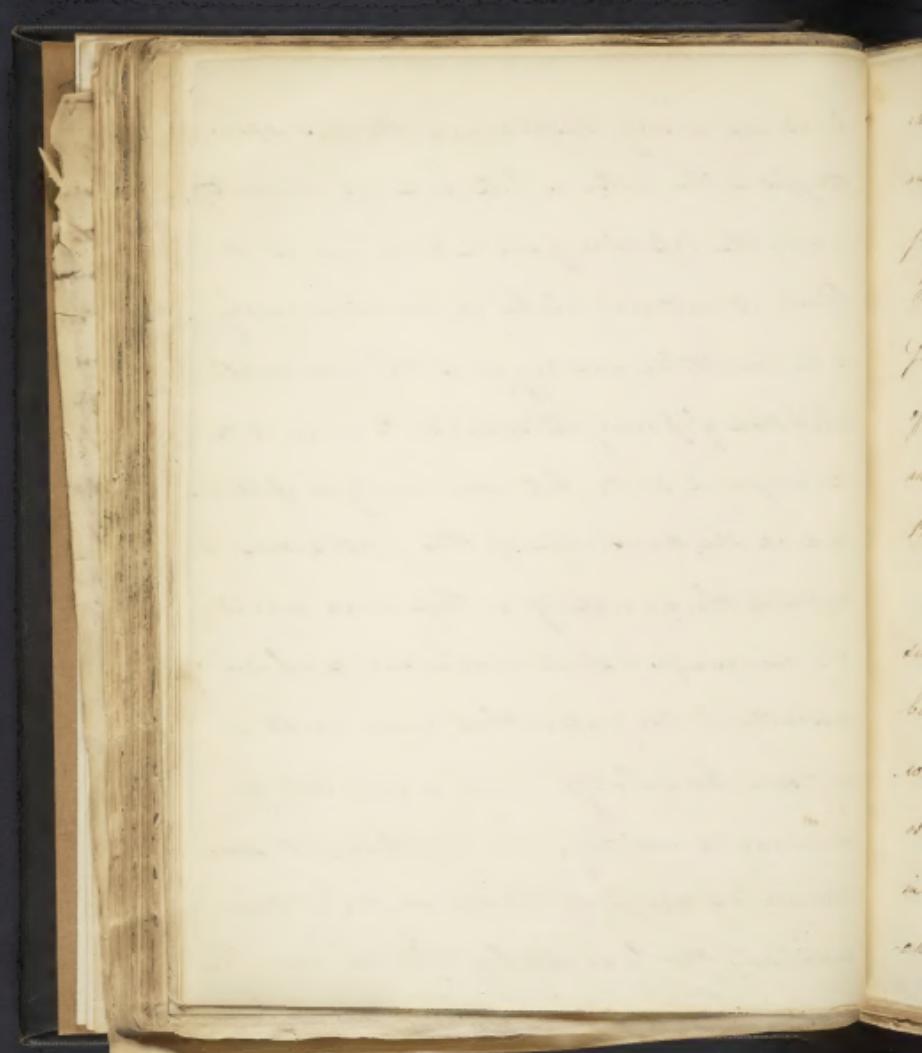
to business but at length it impairs the appetite
renders the patient restless at night. the body
becomes emaciated and it sometimes termi-
nates in dropsy and death. -

I shall next attempt to give an
account of the symptoms of this disease in as
concise and accurate a manner as my very
limited knowledge of the nature of disease
will admit of. -

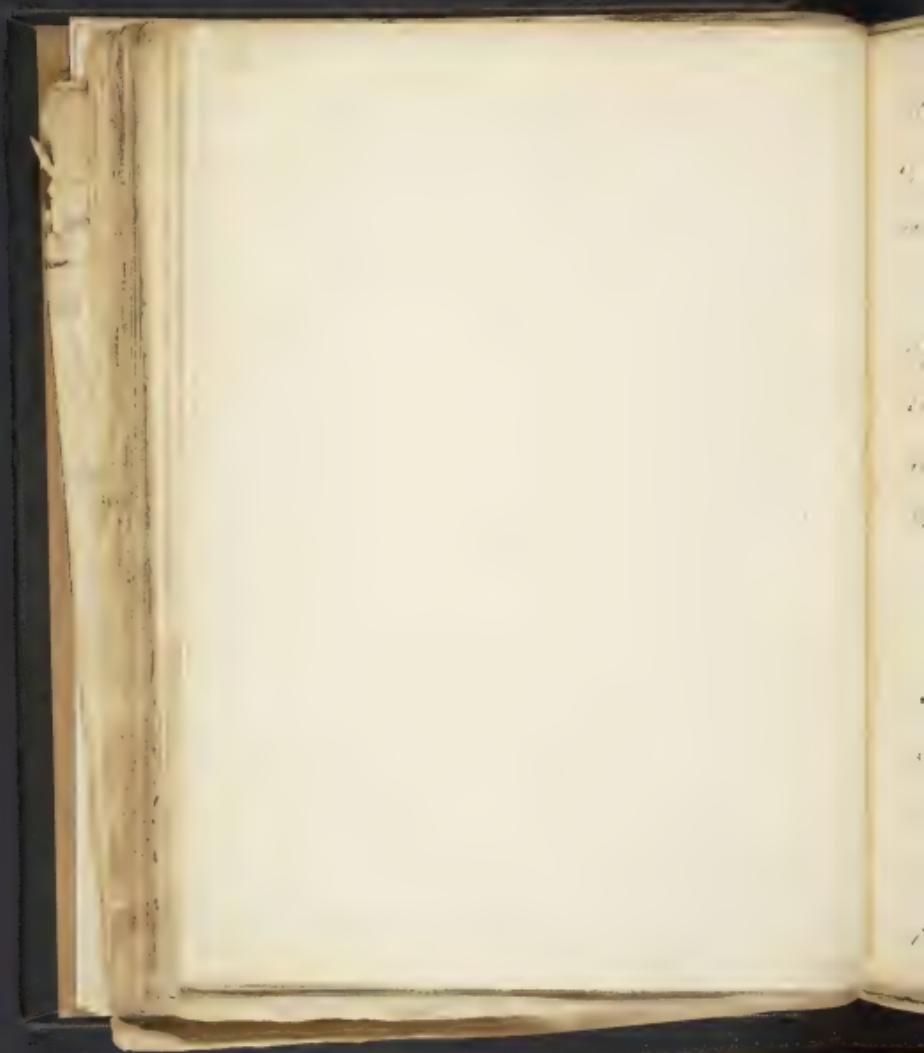
It is generally ushered in with a
violent chilly fit (as in common pleurisy)
which is in a short time succeeded by a fever
which has a sensible remission every morning.
respiration is difficult. - The pain which always
attends, tho' not acute, is very distressing. - The



cheeks are mostly flushed and the eyes appear
swelled - The pulse is full, soft and frequent,
and by the loss of only six or eight ounces of
blood it instantly sinks so low as scarcely
to be perceptible and requires the immediate
ablibition of powerful stimuli to raise it to
its normal state but can rarely be quieted,
and on the knowledge of this fact seems to
depend the success of a Physician in treating
this disease, for I shall indeavour to shew
presently in two cases that came within
my own knowledge while a student of
medicine, a vomiting and diarrhoea, with some
times a discharge of bilious matter, at times
accompanying the first attack of this disease - The



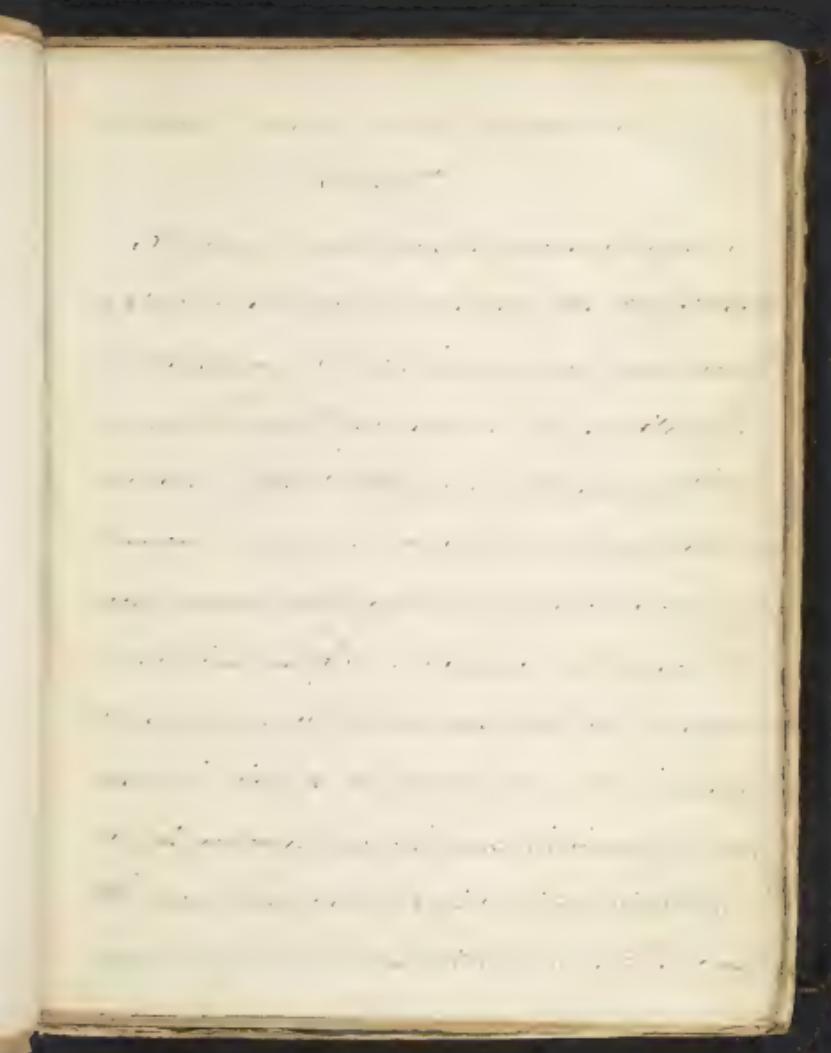


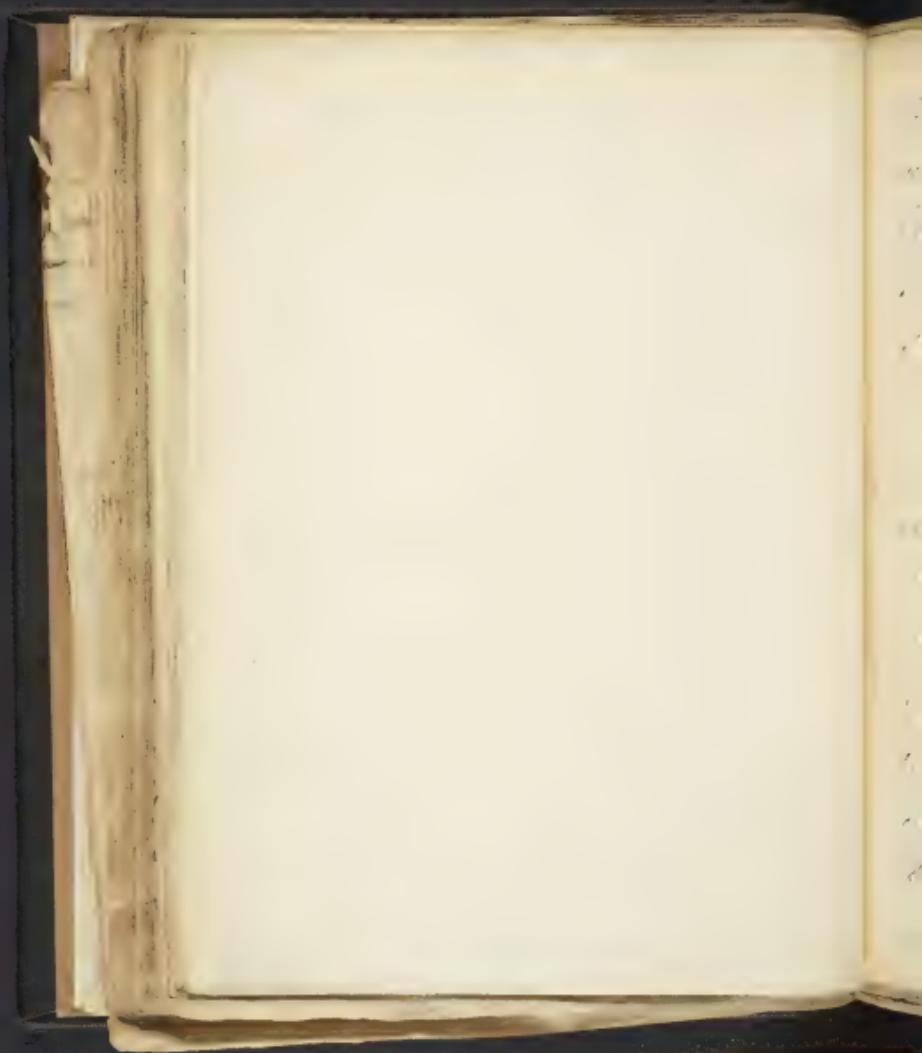


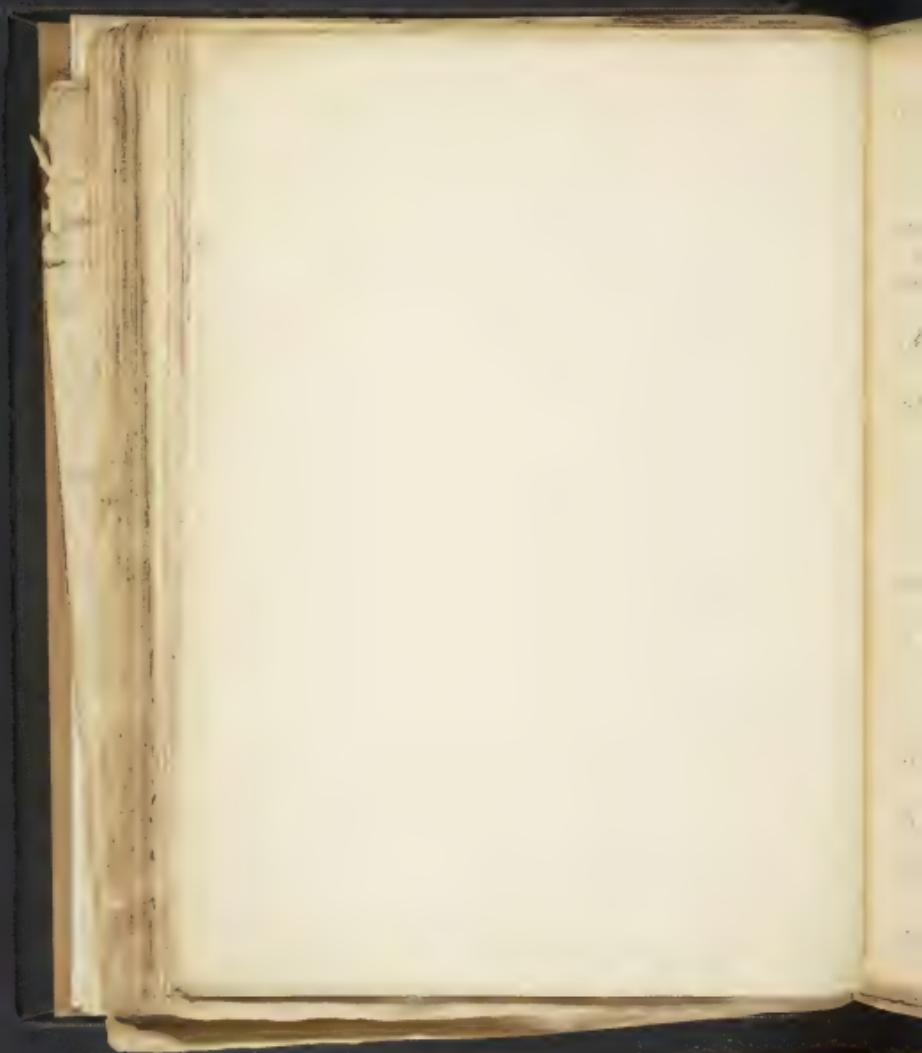
ANSWER

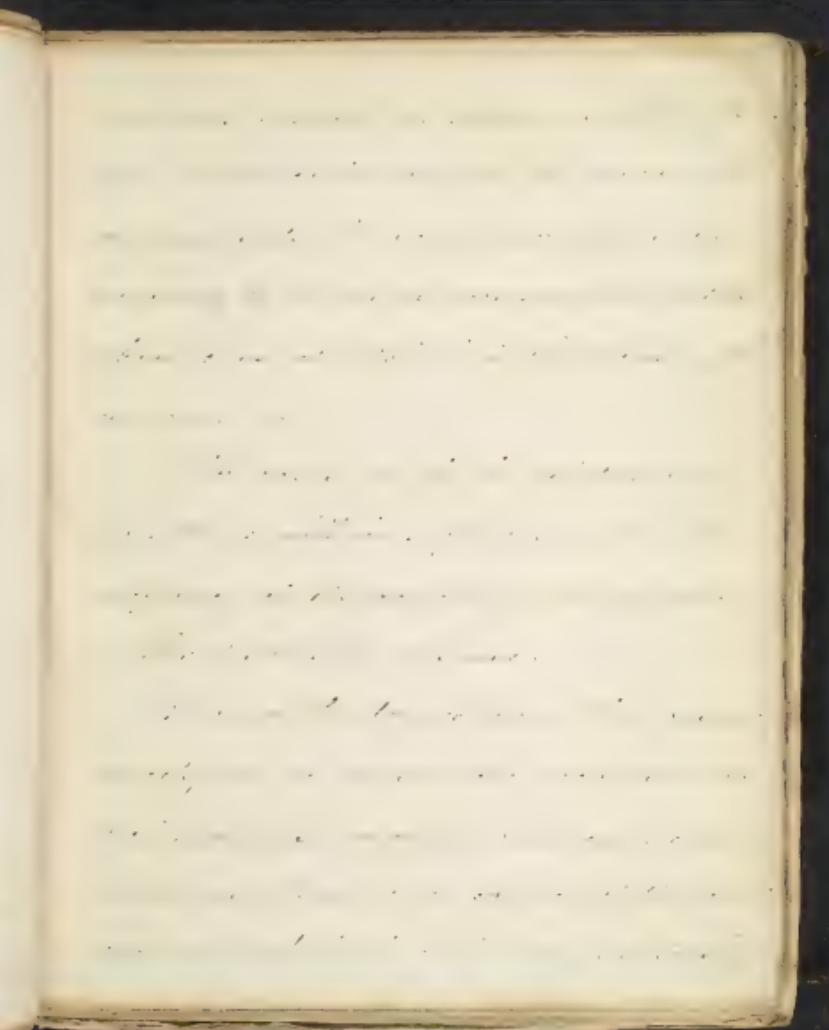










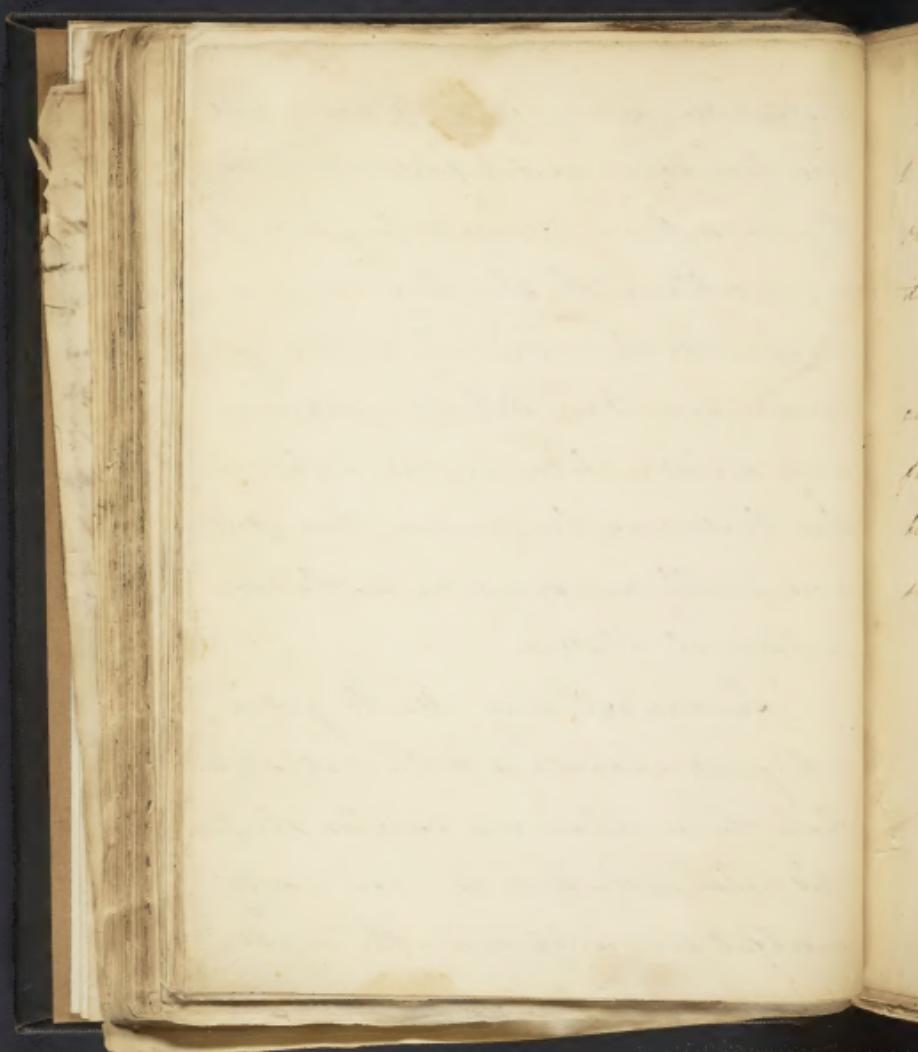






Blisters applied directly to the pained part, have been found useful, particularly when they are suffered to remain long enough only to inflame the skin, and not so as to debilitate the patient, by producing copious excretion. Perhaps sinapisms would answer a better purpose in this case than blisters, as they produce their effect more quickly, and do not cause the sooty discharge of blisters.

Lindanum may also be given with great advantage to the patient. It checks the diarrhoea, and composes the patient, when without it he is commonly watchful and restless during the night.



The Polygala senega, as a radical medicine
I have no doubt, might do good in this disease
but I have not had an opportunity of seeing
it used. —

With these observations I must
conclude this very imperfect essay and I
flatter myself that my indisposition will
be deemed a sufficient apology for the
shortage and inconclusiveness of it. —

